Business Notices.

A CARD.—Restrictions as to price will be re-A CARD.—Restrictions as to price will be remored during the reaching of the season from our large stock
of Wistra CLOTHING can siving full as strongs of our best
styles of Overcosts, Taim's Winter Bosiness Costs, Dress and
Frick Costs &c. Boys 'Unithing, Robes, Shaw's and Furnishing Goods. As we expect our wallessle spring trude to commence early in Jaim's, who are districted for faulting or very
large strek of Winter Chabring as low as possible and with that
who will make free also faulting this public only. This will
afford these she have not yet provide their Win'er Cabbing
the secretarists of mechanic very amount of Carmonia at a These who have not purchasing very superior Girments as a expectation of purchasing very superior Girments as large perturbase under what they can be had for in it by D. Devilla & Co.,

Nos. 256 279 and 260 Broadway, concer Warrenit.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!-The Proprietor of the West End Emperium, No 120 Canatest, calls attention to he beam fel Fall Fashion for mars, light, elegant and economical. The Lands will will find it especially advantage us to oil and ex mits our stock of fine Fuks.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,-A beautiful gift for a

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—Every species of fancy funs is included in the sentrument, and the priose will imprise those why are excessomed to consider a sean Fans a very expensive luxury. Full sets of Milk or American Sable, rivering in depth of color the Research and Milk or American Sable, rivering in depth of color the Research and Milk or American Sable, rivering in depth of color the Research and Milk or American Sable, rivering the Sate of Tripest, Multiple and Caffe, in the present Periodem style. Single Tippet of the same Far, from \$25 to \$50 Each. Fur Emporium, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FESTIVAL HATS!-LEARY & Co., leaders of Salate for Continues's Hars, As or House, introducers of new patterns of Hars at the Hollsy Source. We ordered and have reached from our Paris febricant a full suppy of Gaullomen's Star Hars of the new sat modes de Paris, which we offer with those of our manufacture, prepared for and epicially adapted you may be compared for any experience and new new section of the experience and new new section of the sect

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!-New styles just opened express y for the Hollany trade. Mode's new, prices very low.

W. J. F. Dallary & Co.,
Nos. 681 and 633 Broadway.

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 & 68 Falor. st. — Fine and extraûne Frock Coats. \$810 \$20. Super-fine Bisck Pants, \$81 inferior grades do. \$2 to \$5. Splendid Business Coats, \$5. Seaver, F. totaloth and other Overcoats \$4 to \$30. Sink Vervet. Cossimere and other Vests, \$1 to \$6.

BROCATELLES. SATIN DELAINES, DAMASKS. AMOUNTAILES, CATIN DECLAINES, DAMANKS, LACE CURTAINE, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have a large shock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufacturies in France. Some New Syles news before brought out. K. & F. have established a repetation for selling goods chapp, and their large and knowesing trade is a proof that We appreciated. Ma, 201 Brandway and Roado-st.

PAPER HANGINGS AT REDUCED PRICES -500 rells fine Gold 4 () 6/, worth 2/; 1,000 do. Satis 1/5 to 2/6, worth 4; 2,000 o. de. at ck, fid. to 1/, worth 1/6, at the old stand, No. 201 Green wint s.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. - Buyers of PIANO-Fourtes or Maloneous are jurited to examine the elegant as socialist of the subscribers before purchasing. Gaovernes & Trustow, No 505 Breadway, adjuing St Nicholas Total.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC-GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLDERS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 3:3 Broadway, seed for the sale of the best Spaton and New York Planos and Misconson, offer them at less prices trans ever b fore known, and the popular Herace Waters Catalogue of Masic at half price during the Holidays Neatty bound Books of Splected Music for #8.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Parlors and Sedrooms, 61 50 to \$3 per day.

MESAS EXTRA AND AN ONDERED. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR!!

Beautiful Gifus for the Holidays:

MOSAIC PICTURES!

Superb MedalLion Velvet, Tapostry and Biussels Carpets.

Biran Anderson's No. 99 Bowery.

HOLIDAY GIFTS-HOLIDAY GIFTS-HOLIDAY Ours.—The manifecet stock of Funs ciplayed by Kox, at his establishment on the conser of Broadway and Futners, cffers area opportunity for the selection of rich, elegant and appropriate Gute for the Ludies. Knox's prices are low, and quality of his articles is not surpossed by these of any establishment in the world.

INDIA-RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—A choice essertment of Ledies' and Gen lemen's INDIA-RUBBER BOOTS, a light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the city trade, just received and for sie by the case or single pair. Also, a large securituent of IXDIA-RUBBER TOYS.

Some new and beautiful designs, prepared expressly for the Religious.

DEPERGMAN New York India Rubber Work.

D. Hodgman, New-York fields Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. There is no need of people crying about hard times when they cas go to Curry, No 24 Germine at, and get aced Better for 2' and 2/2; Best Onange Courry 2/4; Best Winter Figure 5 7 th. Also a splendid amortment of Parity for the Bouleys.

ALFREL MUNROE & Co , No. 441 Broad way, have Men's and Boys Chothing in great variety. Partion or attention in invited to their ass russent of Rouses on Channaur. Tirks SCARE'S MUFFLERS, Ac., all of which are sained for Holiday Presents. Asything sunchased of A.M. & Cc. for a Holiday Presents are to exchanged by the recipion if it does not fit of please the tasts. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNICOT ECO. No. 51 Broadway. Bitween Howard and G. and sta.

PLOOR OIL-CLOTH CHEAP-At the old stand No. 261 Green wich st. Window Shades at half-price, at the established stand, No. 261 Green wich st.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS. - Every variety of Rich and Fancy Articles, comprising Wark Soxes, door Soxes, Jawel Caskets, Ferfume Stands, Mouth it Boxes, Dessing Cass, Tollet Bottles, Brouss and Forcelain Figures, &c., to seeber with an asso trent of Watches and Jewelry at Ossower, ROARLMAN & TOWNSEND'S 527 Brostway, corner of Spring at

WM. E. Resisson.
WM. E. Resisson.
White formed a law Pertnership, and have opened now offices as above, where all business in any of the Courts will meet with prompt aftertion. DAYTON, R

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS .- Our last importations from France for this staten now receiving. Also, a beautiful va-tiety of Brouse Floures and Groups. W. J. F. Dailey & Co., Markle Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RICH PLAID POPLINS, TWO SHILLINGS PER

We have just received a splendid stock of Goods or Holiday presents, consisting of FIRE WATCHES, JEWELLY LLVER and PLATED WARE; also FANCY GOODS, in portect and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable prious, and warrant them to be as represented. COLBERT BAOYHERS, No. 186 Canal-st.

WILDER PATEST SALAMANDER SAFES. THERE YEARS IS USED AND ADDRESS OF SOME SECTION OF SOME PARTY OF SOME SECTION OF SOME SECTION

DINNER AND TEA SETS in great variety, and a general savertment of Fancy Goods sainable to the Holiday season, at fmportees of French China, No. 78 Malloudans.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST-GREAT REoverion in Price.—We are now selling Machine Size themper than ever sold before—the best quality heresoftee sold in the per pound we now sell at \$7.5 Single apools at \$4 ct.

I. M. Sixues & Co., No. 323 droadway.

A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Escretory and Absorbent, (Including the glands and skin,) Northest and Motor Systems of the the Human Economy.

The Princesophy or Livring, Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Commisses, and to seems Longevity.

With numerous Engravings thusersing the various systems of the human organism. By A. S. Hearn, M. D., No. 250 Stoadway, New York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Palmonary Conscaugation, their Prevention and Treatment, is now mady, and off the secute to any address from of charge.

Pariegis at a distance can compute Dr. Harriby letter, stat-let their case fully. Office house 9 to 4.

Dr. S. S. Frron, author of "Six Lectures on Constantion of the Common No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-asy acceptable from 9 and 5 o'clock, treate Consumption, Auth-ma, Dissures of the Reart, and all Chronic Diseases of Malos and Formales. Consultation free.

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS -A retired Clergyman, restored to health after many years of great nervous suffering, is acrous to make known the means of cure. Wil send free) the presculp job used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 29 Fulton st., Scotling, N. Y.

GUITARS FOR HeLIDAY PRESENTS for \$2, \$3 and 44; Patent Heads for \$5 and utward Sole Agency (
Martin's celebrated Gui ars, Flutina, Accordence, Finter, Vi
line, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Music ball price, at N
388 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are femous in cases of Terminutes of Blood to the Head, and saves the lives of thou-ands whe safer from Disspeeds. Liver Complaints and Bile. Soid at the Manufactories. No. 26 Maldon latte. N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents and 31 per box.

HERNIA. - Only Prize Medal awarded to Marsu EFRNIA.—Unly FILE Medal awarded to MARKSH

& Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of a Nations for their new
patent Radical Cran Tritise. Also the Fair of the American
Institute awarded the First Premium to this Tross in 1855.
References as to its superiority—Professar Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names
of mercondile and other gentlemes cused by this Traus may be
seen at Mansit & Co.'s. No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York and by
Mansy, Conlars & Co., No. 50 West 6th-st., Cincinnant, Ohio.
Open from 7 A.M. until 9 P.M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Wigs and Toupees.—
This calebrated establishment is No. 283 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hairs Barcington's Wigs and Toupeas have improvements ever all others, exaciling to besuly of "Tunagement so possible builds house. The largest stock of Wigs in "he world, builds house. The largest stock of Wigs in "he world.

Barcington's, No. 230 2, "sadway.

GRAND GALA PESTIVAL - FREE EXHIBITION GRAND GALA FESTIVAL - FREE EXHIBITION
LEMELS EXCITINATE DESIGN THE HOLLOUN. - The City
Authorphies, Cirlsons Lastin, and in fact everybods are in-i-of
to witness the postitute considere of Koduta's Parkey Gas
REGULATOR and Bowk's Day Meven at 8 No. 162 Bread way.
It is the great's piece of inven five power and gaulus that can
be per doced. It will take from 30 no 60 per cost, with a briter
light for the area, and a, pare combattice of the gas will sow
the enhancemental from the line, the maximus appr., therefore the
treg health and complexion worth laving. Remember the exhibition of these be autiful articles, after 0 all

J. L. Doublass, Secretary.

In regard to the Selection of HOLIDAY PRE En regard to the Selection of Hollings Prices
Exts we should like to suggest to our reafers the day of exacting Basta's Stock of Ludies and this draw's Fars. Beautiful and Mississes and Brys' facer Fur Hais and Oloth or
Velvet Cets, before bursing their fingers anywhere cite. F.
c. mich. In he may, for exacter, for choraness, and durability
there is not by signal to them, and while it is a pleasure
make a effection form in its me a settment you may feel condeat of each word where sope related. Basta has kept stofor the last 15 years at No. 166 Caval at. concer of Worster.

"AN EASTERN FAIR." AN EASTERN PAIR.

No greater displayer variety of goods was ever seen at the above Lands of the doubt gibe itselfer sees on at ROGZES's BAZARE, No. 459 Brosoway.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &C. MELS HAIR SCARFS, SHAWLS and BORDERING, 15 APPLE DRIVES GOODS, HDKFS, SCARFS, &c. 1813 E VASES of all Fig. 4.

PINS APPER VASES of all size.

CHINGSE VASES of all size.

EAST INDIA NOVILTIES and CURIOSITIES.

RUH CANTON CHINS THE NETS.

FAINTED PEATINE FANS of 12W styles.

CARVED IVOLY SCREENS, including the greatest variety of FANCY and NOVIL GOODS to be food in the city, at FANCY and NOVIL GOODS to be food in the city, at FANCY and NOVIL GOODS TO be food of the city at FANCY and NOVIL GOODS TO be an expense.

CHEAP - While Six Cents will purchase such an Himstrated Liverary Journal as Ballou's Pictorial, no one should be sithered it. Samuel France No. 121 Nasstut , bas just instead the number for the present week.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS-At No. 831 Broadway, of all ty es and prices cheaper than can be had elsewhere Warrauted from the best city makers

WM VANDERBEEK, Agent.

BOYS' CLOTHING for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at BORES & Co.'s, corner of Futton and Nassausts. Parents and Guardians making Horizoty Presents are invited to inspect our Boys. Youths' and Children's Coothing and Suntisting Goods, which embaces a superb assortment of all that is desirable in material, style, quelty and price. All goods unsrked in plainfigures. No certainton number any direct meaning.

Nem-Nork Daily Chibane

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

The Tribune for California

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE California, Oregon and the Sandwick Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Empire City, for Aspinwall will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

In consequence of the great space occupied by the Book Advertisements from the Publishers and Booksellers in our paper this morning, we are compelled to place on the Eighth Page appounding Divine Service at their churches to-morrow, as well as these appoundements which usually go on our First Page under the head of "Special Notices."

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Dec. 22,-No ballot for Speaker to-day. The session was used up in a tedious and unimportant

A gross outrage, perpetrated under the color of law, came to light yesterday in the Court of Ses sions. A young man-named Holland was arrested on the 6th of November on a charge of illegal voting, and has laid in prison ever since. On the trial of the indictment, yesterday, not a shadow of evidence against him could be found, and he was discharged. What redress has he for seven weeks' false imprisonment?

One of the Coroners yesterday held an inquest upon a child four years of age, whose death is alleged to have been caused by the brutal treatment of a woman named Catharine Parkhurst, at No. 49 Carmine street. She was locked up to await an examination. We give the horrible de tails of the testimony in another column.

The trial of Sprague for the murder of Furtig was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday. The Jury had not agreed at 9 p. m., and were locked up for the night.

The trial of Spencer for the murder of Capt. Frazier was concluded last night, and the Jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned a

At length we have a decision of the Supreme Court (fu'll bench, as we understand) affirming the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law. It is the decision of the Court for the Seventh Judi cial Dis rict that the law is good, and prosecutions are to be commenced in Rochester immediately.

The New England Society of this city held their Anniversary last night, and were entertained by an Anti-Maine Law Union-saving speech by Dr. O. W. Holmes. The Rev. John Pierpont read a poem of a very different character, which was very well received. The speech of Mr. Holmes was considerably applauded and not a little bissed.

We devote a large space in our columns this morning to the admirable oration of Mr. SEWARD, delivered yesterday in Plymouth at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The occasion was one in happy accordance with the genius of the orator. It gave full scope to his love of liberty, his clear, practical sense, and his high faith in the certainty of human progress. Seldom has the memory of the Pilgrims been honored with a more profound and heartfelt appreciation, more discriminating eulogy, or more impressive touches of grave eloquence. The oration affords abundant materials for profitable reflection, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

The spiciest item of Washington news is the report on an encounter with fists between Ex-Governor Smith of Virginia and the editor of The Star. The editor seems to have got the worst

The details of the flight of the Border Ruffian from Kalsas are still wanting. We give, how ever, a curious parrative from a Border Ruffian organ, exhibiting Lawrence during the siege and the camp of the invaders as they appeared to two Ruffian observers. Yesterday we published a ful and particular detail of the murder of Dow in a letter from those who superintended his burial, written to his father. From the narrative given to-day, it appears that during the presence of the Ruffians, whose observations it recounts, at Lecompton, Coleman, the murderer of Dow, was examined and discharged as being free from all blame! We also give the personal narrative of a gentleman direct from Kansas, who arrived in this city resterday.

The letters appended to the narrative we quote begin to foreshadow the end. After all the preceding bluster, the commanding General, McLean, writes that his impression is that "we"-i. c., the Border Ruffiana-"will not fight." He cannot or will not tell why, and he even pretends not to see how his friends, the Berder Ruff ans, "can be restrained." But the next letter makes it all clear. The Border Ruffiane had found out that the men of Lawrence would fight, and that if Lawrence were attacked, La Fayette-one of

the countles of Missouri which had furnished a large number of invaders-would have a good many mounters. Of course as soon as this notable discovery was made, discretion no inconsiderable part even of Border Ruffian valorwould dictate a speedy backing out from a posi tion of such manifest danger. Zeslous as Atchisen and Stringfellow may be for the destruction of Lawrence, their lives and persons were too precious to be risked even for that object.

A FEW FIGURES.

One of the most interesting facts within our knowledge is the remarkable growth which the New-York press has exhibited within the past few years. This is due in a measure, probably, to the centralizing tendency which, since 1846, has marked our affairs generally, and so far, is not to be regarded with perfect complacency. But on the other band, it is due, in a much greater degree, to the striking improvements made in the journalism of this metropelis, to the numbers of cultivated and able men enlisted in its service, the superiority of its reporting and correspondence, its large expenditure for news, and the employment in every respect of resources which the newspapers of other American cities cannot afford. Of this growth perhaps THE TRIBUNE offers the most considerable example. Its circulation to day and one

| year ago to day is exhibited | in the follow | ing table: |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| December \$2 1854 Dail* | 1855 29.500 15,250 140,500 | 2.500 2.890 28,420 |
| Californis, Special Edition 6,000 Europest 500 | 7,500 500 | 1,500 |

Tots'.........157,910 193,250 35,310 The distribution of this vast number of copies of THE TRIBUNE is also a matter of curious interest. The following table shows to what States and countries they are sent. We take the figures from our mail books and give the names in the order in which for business convenience they are

there arranged : Rhode Island 1,980 Wisconsin 9 244 Connecticut..... 6,890 New-Jersey 3 540 Illino's..... 11,736 Pennsylvanis 11,280
 Iowa
 4,384
 California
 8,290

 Capada
 2,044
 Virginia
 348
 Delaware...... 147 Minnesota..... Georgia.... 36 New-Mexico..... North Carolina South Carolina 43 Cherokee Nation .. 94 District of Colum. 26 Florida Mississippi 85 Louisiana..... Nova Scotia..... Europe..... 500 Arkansas...... New-Brunswick... 140 South America...

It will be observed that of all this circulation only a small proportion goes to the Slave States Indeed, it is but little mere than one eightieth part of the whole, or less than 2,600 copies in all Still, it is an encouraging fact that we to day send about twice as many papers to those States as we did a year ago; and at this rate we shall in time count among them a very respectable array of readers of THE TRIBUNE In Missouri, even. where the Border Ruffians bear away, they have doubled our circulation. In Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas, we have gained about seventy-five per cent; in Alaba ma two hundred, and in South Carolina three hun dred per cent. And while such is the process in the Slave States, there is not a single Free State where our circulation has not largely and steadily increased. Though none of them pay us the compliment for which we desire to express our thanks to Alabama and Carolina, of an increase of two or three hundred per cent, yet they all express the most substantial approval of the general course of THE TRIBUNE. Canada, we believe, is the only free country where we send to-day twice as many papers as we did a year ago, and we shall be happy to see our Canadian list, which we suppose is not exceeded by many journals in the Provinces, doubled again by Christmas of 1856. Isdeed, we see no reason why our aggregate circulation at that time should not be 250,000 copies, read by a million and a quarter of intelligent, upright and and substantial people; and we assure our friends that on our part no effort shall be wanting to render the interest and usefulness of our sheet worthy of so imposing and unparalleled an audience.

FALSE PRETENSES.

As common as the getting into public trusts upon false pretenses has come to be, there is hardly an offense, even of those punished by imprison ment in the penitentiary, more criminal in its intent, and certainly none baser or meaner in its na-

The men who obtained money or goods on false pretenses and by the use of false tokens used to go scot-free, as having been merely guilty of a breach of trust, for which they would only be called to account in a civil action. The more enlightened sense of justice and wiser policy of these times sends scoundrels of this sort to the State Prisons, as fellows who have added to the crime of theft the deliberate meanness of fraud and lying.

If this is the character and this the fitting pun ishment of the man who by the use of false pre tenses and false tokens deludes his neighbors out of their goods or their money, what is to be said or thought of or done with the fellow who by the use of sin ilar false pretenses and false tokens delades

his fellow-citizens out of their votes? Suppose a man elected to Congress on his voluntary and repeated protestations of zeal against the Kansas-Nebraska legislation of the last Congress-protestations which alone obtain him the votes essential to his election. Suppose the man thus elected upon these tokens and representations goes to Washington and there for three weeks, more or less, seeks the votes for himself as Speaker of the Anti-Nebraska members, on the same pretense of his being himself & good Anti-Nebraska man. And suppose it comes out at last by this person's own confessions, made on the floor of the House, that he has been cheating al the time-that these Anti-Nebraska professions and tokens were all false, and merely employed to swindle bis constituents and his fellow-members out of their votes. What, we should like to know, is the moral position occupied by such a confessing culprit, or by those who, in the face of this brazen avowal of deliberate fraud, still persist in attempting to force him on the House as Speaker?

With such associates about them, we should certainly advise the honest members of the House to look well to their pockets and their overcoats. though, upon second thought, perhaps such a precaution is unnecessary—the dread of criminal proceedings being often sufficient to keep to their good behavior men who laugh at what they regard | able that if the cash system were put in operation

as the cobweb obligations of conscience, honor and good faith.

The persons guilty of this tergiversation may, perhaps, attempt to excuse themselves by reference to that old maxim-" All 's fair in politics." But, with all the laxity of that maxim, its authors never intended to have it apply to such a case as we have supposed. It might also be said, and is said, that all is fair in war-meaning merely that the enemy has no right to complain of any deception or stratagem practiced upon him. But who ever heard of the application of this maxim to justify, for instance, treachery or desertion? By the laws of war deserters are shot-and such may set be the fate of some of the political Benedict Arnolds who are now seeking to sell themselves and to betray us.

We don't wender on the whole that the Adminis tration party are not willing to accept their offers or to trus: them. The British Com nander in-Chief always took good care to employ Arnold only on services where misbehavior or treachery on his part was likely to prove more dangerous to him than to the new cause he had espoused ; and the commanders it chief of the Administration party seem to be endowed with something of the same instinct of prudence. Many other cleagreeble things are endurable in a speaker, but a ratty smell is not one of them.

CATTLE BROKERS AND DROVERS.

Since the Tammany-Hall meeting of Drovers has brought the Cattle Brokers before the public as a class to be put down, there is an anxiety to know who and what they are. The truth is that they occupy exactly the same position in their business as commission merchants or brokers in the flour or cotton trade. They are the agents of the farmer, who receive and sell his produce for a percentage on the sales. Now, the persons who composed that meeting and called themselves Drovers, and their "organs," say that cattle brokers are a useless body of men and ought to be abelished, and then the drovers could transact their own business directly with the butcher-pro vided he will pay cash, instead of doing business en eredit.

When that blessed millenium arrives-when the cash system is adopted, we shall advocate what we have always advocated, the abolishment of all "middlemen" between the farmer and consumer. But the fact is clear that the true middleman is the drover and not the broker. The former goes through the country and buys the farmer's bullocks just as low as he can obtain them for the purpose of making money upon the transaction in bringing them to market for sale. Hence it is an object with him to find if possible farmers who do not take THE TRIBUNE and who are ignorant of the selling prices of cattle in the markets where the drover, or more properly the speculator, intends to make his sales. He is a speculator because he buys cheap to sell dear. Of course he is opposed to a journal that tells the farmer just as much as he knows himself about the probable price that such cattle will bring in the city. Of course he will, as the Tammany meeting did, denounce any paper which, like THE TRIBUNE, has a wide circulation among the stock-raisers, because

its reports are opposed to his individual interest, Cattle buyers, cattle drovers, and cattle speculators are synonymous terms. Cattle brokers are commission merchants; and, like all other commission merchants, they sometimes buy such stock as they handle, to sell on their own account, at their own risk. They are then cattle speculators, and, like all other speculators, sometimes make and sometimes lose money. It is therefore just as much their interest to have the market quoted low as it is the interest of the drovers, since that would enable them to buy low and sell high. The charge against THE TRIBUNE is, that we are in the interest of the brokers, and always quote the prices too high. The charge is not only false-it is foolish. The truth is, that THE TRIBUNE is neither in the pay of the brokers nor the drovers it is in the pay of the farmers. Its reports have largely promoted their interests, and they know it, and subscribe for it accordingly. This is the cause of no little jealousy among some of our peighbors, who side with the small faction of drovers that composed the Tammany meeting, in their endeavors to destroy the popularity of our reports of the cattle market.

THE TRIBUNE was the first, and for years the only paper that attempted to make a full report of the market, such as would be useful to the mass of cattle-raisers-such as they cannot well do without. The drover feels no such want, for he can get a telegraphic dispatch, or private letter. The farmer, on the other hand, must have the report of his paper. He cannot depend upon the word of the drover, whenever it is his interest to keep back the truth. It is his business to buy cattle, not to carry news. It is also his business to get his cattle to market at a small cost. Consequently he is opposed to all advance of railroad charges He is also opposed to the extortion, as he calls it, of the cattle broker. Now let us look at the business of this broker

and see whether he is more of a middleman than the drover. The brokers reside in the city or its vicinity, and some of them, at least, will rank in wealth and respectability with any other commission merchants who have character to make or lose. If a farmer is so disposed, instead of selling to a drover at home, he can send his cattle to a broker to sell here, without coming with them himself. In our report of sales we have frequently put down a lot of sixty or eighty bullocks as sold by such or such a broker, when we are told by them that they never owned one of the droves so reported. They are sometimes owned by a dozen farmers, who send them, just as they do their butter and poultry, to be sold. The brokers receive the cattle at the cars, pay freight, take them in charge, make sales and send the owner an account, usually paying the net proceeds, less the con mission and guaranty, which, on an average, is about three and a half per cent. At the last market, one broker sold a drove, raised, fed and owned by E. C. Gwonn, a large farmer of Madison County, Obio. These cattle were sent in charge of a berdeman, consigned to the broker, who is known by the owner and trusted to make the sale, and who probably sold them just as well as though Mr. Gwynn had been present. The broker, having the necessary capital, can afford to sell to the butchers on time and pay Mr. Gwynn his money, less freight, charges and commission. This method Mr. Gwynn prefers to selling to a drover, because he understands the market as well as the drover, who, if he had brought the same drove here, would also have put them into the hands of a broker to sell. Indeed, we happen to know that one drover sold through the same broker a drove that he bought of Mr. Gwynn's next neighbor, and that he himself brought to the yards.

Such is the business of a cattle broker, and such is their knowledge of the business that it is profrom this time forward, there would be just at many cattle brokers as now-for the simple reason that farmers or owners of cattle in the country would find it just as convenient to use them as they do any other class of commission merchants. Indeed, as we said above, the drovers and not the brokers are the true middlemen, for the reason that while the former speculate upon both producers and consumers, the brokers are simple agents who transact the legitimate business of both at an unvarying and moderate rate of compen-

Our former vivacious and spirited correspond-

ent from Asia, the celebrated Princess Belgiojoso, has just received an amnesty from the Emperor of Austria and had the sequestration of her property taken off. This act of tardy justice removes some what of the stain which his conduct to this ac complished lady had imposed on the character of Francis Joseph. The Princess Belgiojoso, by har broad and elastic powers of mind, by the gentleners of her nature and the sincerity of her patriot. ism, and her devotion to progressive iteas, holds a high place among the foremost individualities of the present day. This is the second time that the Austrian Government has removed the sequestration laid on her immense hereditary estates in Lombardy. For her love of her native land, in 1831, the Princess was thus dispossessed of her patrimony; and as no privation could induce her to bate one jot of her national aspiration, she was for six years deprived of her revenues. From the period of 1836, the period of the liberation of her property, to 1848, she devoted herself wholly to the amelioration of the condition of her tenantry, to organizing schools in her villages, and to bestowing dowers upon deserving girls in the poorer walks of life. In 1848 she plunged for a second time, into the battle for the independence of Italy-a gallantry rarely exhibited by patriots who have once before been scorched-endangering her position and life in the cause of her fatherland and its freedom. We rejoice in this restoration of the Princess to her rights, confident that she will devote her time and fortune to enlightened benevolence and the support of these of her countrymen who are in suffering. There is in her nature a national love which no experiences of life, however saddening, can subdue. And should Italy again call her children to her standard, her voice, we feel assured, will even for the third time find echo in the heart of the patriot Princess Belgiojoso.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Edisorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855. We have had no vote for Speaker in the House to-day, the two parties favoring Slavery extension consuming the day in reciprocally hostile speeches, and finally uniting to adjourn for dinner by a vote of 106 to 95. Our friends are anxious to take a ballot, and strong efforts will be made to stop this flow of gas to-morrow. J. Glancy Jones was brought to day expressly to deny the right of the people of a Territory, so long as it remains a Territory, to exclude or to abolish Slavery. Kentucky Cox brought up several Michigan Members to testify that Cass and Stuart advocated the Nebraska till on the stump as an Anti-Slavery meas. ure. Similar testimony was given as to the speeches of Senator Pugh and others like him in Ohio. Georgia Cobb made a set speech against sectionalism and the sectional party supporting Mr. Banks; whereupon Ohio Campbell read from the House journal the resolves for Texas annexation expressly excluding Slavery from all of Texas north of the Missouri line and prohibiting Slavery forever in States formed therefrom. Campbell quoted Cobb's vote for this exclusion, and insisted that if our position is sectional and unconstitutional Cobb's and the Democratic party's was equally so. Cobb promised to explain at some future time. No speeches were made on our si our friends being anxious to vote, but the influ. ence of to day's discussion was perceptibly good. We shall try and see what we can do to-morrow. Banks will not be dropped and will yet be chosen.

A street-fight occurred this afternoon between Ex Governor William Smith, Member of the House from Virginia, and Douglas Wallach, the editor of The Star. It grew out of an article on Smith's speech in yesterday's Star. Smith accested Wallach with regard to it; the lie was given ; then they struck each other, clinched, fell. and rolled into the gutter, Smith uppermost. They were then separated. Wallach has one finger badly bitten and his visage somewhat marred. I have not seen Smith.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GIDDINGS denied that he had used such a remark as was attributed to him by Mr. McMullen, viz: that the Government would eventually go into the rands of the North, and that the Abolition party would elect their candidate for the Presidency, and that then the Union must and ought to be disclosed. solved. He trusted no man would expect him to reply to that gentleman (Mr. McMullen), except in case of palpable misrepreses to ion. Mr. McMULLEN—What does the member mean?

Does he suppose he is capable of insulting any mem-ber on this floor? When I am assailed by the con-temptible member from Ohio I will defend myself here or elsewhere. [Senza ion.] I did condem the course of that me E ber, and have nothing to take back.

Mr. COX resumed his argument of yesterday, en-deavoring to show that the National American party could not unite in the election of Speaker with the

could not unite in the election of Speaker with the Northern Anti-Slavery, a tation party.

Mr. COX debated the question of Slavery, and defended its existence under the Constitution.

Mr. E HERIDGE differed from the gentleman, c'aiming that the South held their slaves in contempt of the Constitution.

Mr. COX, after giving several gentlemen opportunity for explanation concerning the Kansas Nebaaska bill, concluded his three hours speech in advocacy of the recognized principles of the American party.

Mr. COBB [Ga.] defended his Democratic friends from the charge that they are responsible for the

from the charge that they are responsible for the failure to organize the House, insamuch as, being in failure to organize the House, inasmuch as, being in the minority, they are powerless without a union with those with whom they cannot sympathize. The proceeding of the Know-Nothings he said formed an impassable barrier to a unific with them. He invoked the friends of Mr. Richardson to stand firm and not waive the Democra ic organization, especially at a time when it is purged of the last vertice of Free Soilism, and is entering upon new triumphs or principles.

principles.

Er FOSTER replied, saying the Democrats had wedood themselves to a measure and not to a great principe, for it had come out to day that the Nebraska bill is unierstood differently in one section from what it is in archier. If principle is the test, let it speak but one language. He condemned the Domocratio caucus resolution. Acjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON,
WASHINGAN, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.
The Secretary of the Imprior has decided that the Volunteers engaged in the impoval of the Cherokee Indians are entitled to bounty land.
The Hon. Wm. Smith, Member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Wallach, editor of Inc. Star., had a severe personal renconter on Pennsylvania syenae.

his afternoon, resulting from the strictures of that paper on Mr. Smith's positical conduct.

The recent death of Maj. Millor of the Marine Corps.

The recent death of maj. Millor of the Marine Corps.

will occasion promotions is all the grades of that service. The charges will be promulgated early next week. week.

The debate in the House to-day widened the bread between the R'e ardoon and Faller ones Peur or five of Banks's supporters have privately declared anses he risell be elected in the next day or tre, they will crop him, in the hope of div ring and oppose trating a majority vote on some other gentleman as

THE CELEBRATION OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

yet prominer tly named.

PLIMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855, Our recident population with several hundred per-so: a from abroad, have to-day celebrated the Anal versary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. The exercise took place in the Unitarian Church, and consisted of Hon. Wm. H. Seward of New-York. The orstor occupied about an hour and a ha f, and was listened to with marked attention. A public dinner followed after the exercises in the church, at which speeches were made and sentiments given. The celebration closes with a ball this evening.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED. AIBANY, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855. The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District

Judge Parker, on the fifth section of the law, on both points. Prosecutions under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately. WRECK AND LOSS OF THE CREW. Boston, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855. St. John, N. B , papers of the 15th inst. sta'e that

has just made a decision sustaining the constitution-

ality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brough

before them. This decision overrules the decision of

on board except Capt. Campbell, the ma ter, were lost. DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON FACTORY. The De Kalb cotton factory, near Camdon, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Sanday last. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

the British schoore Margaret, from Maitland, N. S.,

for Portland, capsized in the Bay of Fundy, and all

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

The steamship America arrived here from Boston at 6 o'clock this morning, and left again at 7 for Liverpool. She had a rough passage up against a strong north wind. THE AMERICA OUTWARD-BOUND.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

By the alemahip Asia we have a Rio Janeiro circular of the 15th of November.

Astived at Bio Nov. 5, baks Hasard, from New Orleans, Marion, from Pernambero; 7th, bulgs Baltimore, from Bartimore; Elictore, from Lisbor; 3th bulgs Baltimore, from Bartimore; sch. Sect. from do.; 10th, back Delawarica, from Saltimore; bulg Fairy, from Bahla; 18th, ship Vorsalite, from Baltimore. timere. Sa'ied from Rio Nov. 3, ship Rover, for New-Orleans; 4th. C. Bevins, for oaltimize; Henry Sason, for Philadelphia; 7th, bark D. S. Goodell, for New York; brig Mazone, for Philadelphia; 3th and 12th, bark Battimore, for Hampton Roads; and Marion, from Philadelphia.

Marion, from Philadelphia.

The ship Stephen Lura in from Rio for New Orleans, put back on the lithuit, leaky and had to discharge her cargo.

The ship Banebee from Rio, arrived at tala port to-day. The ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, from New-York for San Francisco, had put in there in a leaking

MARINE DISASTER. MARINE DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Fiday, Dec. 21, 1855.

The Atlantic City coast-survey schooner "James Guthrie." from New-York for Charleston, sprang a leak on Wednesday night, off Sady Hook, and now lits in Little Egg Harbor, unseaworthy.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Friday, Occ. 21 1855. Case No. 20—Samuel Verden va Isaan Colenan

Case No. 20—Samuel Verden vs. Issae Coleran.
Error to Supreme Centr of Indiana. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the writ of error, the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana not being the final decree.

No. 16—Issae B Smith, owner of the sloop Volatite, v. a. the Siste of Maryland Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of Circuit Court with costs

No. 7—John G. Graham vs. Alexander Bayne. Error to Circuit Court of Ilidade. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 7—John G. Graham vs. Alexander Bayne.
Error to Circuit Court of Hilaois. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Coort reversing the jadgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the
cause with directions to award venire facius de nose.

No. 8—Nehemish Carrington vs. Brig Ann C.
Pratt, L. B. P. att, claimant A. peal from the Circuit Court of Maise. Judge Netson delivered the
opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with c. sts.

Exparte in the matter of William Wells, &c., an
pet ion for babeas corpus. Wells was several years
ago convicted of murder in this city and sentenced to
re hung, but President Fillmore commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. The ground of petitioner's connect is that the parcoring power of the
President is absolute, and therefore the condition is
void; hence Wells should be discharged.

No. 25.—The United States use Jas. Mackey et al.
vs. Richard S. Coxe. Argument was continued by
Mr. Carlisle for the defendant.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Corrow—The sales of the week add up 14.000 bales. Prices have advanced a jet, over those correct in receipt of the Saidte's news. We quote good middling at 91.00 bales. Bick unchanged. Coan declining; sales at 30.00 c. Farigurs uncharged. Coan declining; sales at 30.00 c. Farigurs uncharged.

Answ-Gelleans, Dec. 22.—Our Corrow merket is unchanged; and at to-day, 5.00 bales. Rugan better; Fair, 71s. Whisex, 31s. Sier ing Exchange, 71c.; Exchange on New-York at sight, 40.14 Pearl discount.

THE CASE OF W. W. VALK, M. C. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Noticing a letter in the newspapers addressed o the "American People," and signed by our Representarive in Congress Wm. W. Valk. I cannot but sentarive in Congress Wm. W. Valk. I cannot our express how humbled I, with very many of the voters of this District, feel that we should have east our votes for a man who would so soon desert us. Before his election he distinctly pledged himself opposed to the Kamas-Nebraska bill, and as distinctly stated that he was decidedly in fever of the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition, and said that if the question should come up in Congress he would vote for the Restoration. In Mr. Banks we have the embodiance of that principle. What more can Mr. Valk wish? Two-thirds of his constituents are unalterably opposed to principle. What more can Mr Valk wish! Twoprinciple. What more can Mr Valk wish! Twothirds of his constituents are unalterably opposed to
the Nebraska bill, but he turns his back upon them,
and casts his lot with a small sectional party, which,
as he says know no North, and are laboring to at
vance their "one idea" of so called "Americanism".
It is evident that we have been decrived, but we are
glad to have our eyes epened thus early in the section.

Dec. 21, 1895.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR VALK.

THE ARTICLE THAT CAUSED THE STREET FIGHT.

The following is the article in The Washington Star of Thursday, for which Ex-Gor. Smith pitched into

of Thursday, for which Ex-Gov. Smith pitched into the collor, Mr. Wallach, in the street yesterday, as related in cur telegraphic corresponderces:

"Mr. Smith or Va.—We take the following pureage from The Union's report of the day before yester-terday's proceedings in the House:

"Mr. Smith the nestired has a personal explanation. He said that he had been elected to Corgress as a Domorat, was D. moc. as and though he dis not belong to the Know-Nothing Order, he do a was refused to denounce that Order. He had not voted for Mr. Whe for Governor on personal grounds, but he had not expected bis opposent."

Being a constituent of this gentleman, we are familiar with the history of his last election to Congress, and can throw light on it. Thus, he o wee it to the Know-Nothing party of the District as, had he received only the Democratic votes that were given to bits, he would have been heaten by his ompetitor, Mr. Barbour, an anti-Know Nothing Whig, who was without a party. That is, his aggregate vote would have falled thousands short of what it was. He was the Know-Nothing candidate, it being voted for by that party with great unanimity can justly entitle a gentleman in returning from the Democratic meeting in our shire town of Alexandria, wherein Mr. Smith was species of by all who addressed it as having abandoned his four political associations and placed his cause and his hopes for the future in the keeping of the Know-Nothing, we heard him estructing divided between Sas, Flourton and Smith, as being "one and inasparable, now and forever."

We certainly did not draw the conclusion, fon the

now and forever."

We certainly did not draw the conclusion, from the tenor of his appeals to that meeting on that mannable night, and its reponses, that he was not devoid to Know-Nothingista, and nothing else. That car impression was shared by our fello citizens of that portion of his cistrict, is manifest in the fact that est